

## 1345.4 - SA Stats, July 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/07/2010

### CONTENTS



#### **Feature Articles**

##### **NEW THIS MONTH - Children's Use of the Internet and Mobile Phones in South Australia**

In our technology driven and communication rich world, 79% of South Australian children have access to the internet either at home or school, and nearly a third own a mobile phone.



#### **Demography**

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**

South Australia's population increased by 21,200 during the year ending 31 December 2009.



#### **Labour Force**

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**

South Australia's trend unemployment rate rises for fifth consecutive month.



#### **Incomes**

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**

In the year to February 2010 average weekly full time earnings in SA rose by 2.1% compared to 5.9% nationally.



#### **State Accounts**

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**

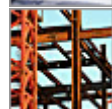
'Purchase of vehicles' main contributor to growth in SA's Household final consumption expenditure in March quarter 2010.



#### **Consumption**

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**

Retail turnover in SA falls 0.9% in May 2010.



#### **Investment**

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**

Expenditure on mineral and petroleum exploration in SA falls to new low in March quarter 2010.



#### **Construction**

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**

Number of SA dwelling unit approvals for May 2010 exceeds previous high.



#### **Price Indexes**

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**

SA's housing price index rises 2.7% in March quarter 2010.



#### **Housing Finance**

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

SA's average loan commitment for first home buyers rose to \$246,000 in May 2010.



#### **International Merchandise Trade**

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

South Australian exports up 20% in May 2010.



#### **Water**

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**

Total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs falls to 55% of capacity at the end of June 2010.

This page last updated 30 August 2010

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# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1345.4 - SA Stats, July 2010

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 27/07/2010

## Summary

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#### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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##### Release Date

31 August 2010  
28 September 2010  
26 October 2010  
30 November 2010  
21 December 2010  
25 January 2011

#### WHAT'S NEW THIS MONTH

This month's **SA Stats** includes a feature article that explores children's use of the internet and mobile phones in South Australia. Household uptake of such technologies may impact on the ability of children to learn the necessary skills to operate effectively in today's technology rich world and ultimately affect whether they can reach their future potential.

Household access to computers and the internet in South Australia has steadily increased over the last decade. However, South Australia still has one of the lowest proportions of household broadband access of all states and territories. In the 12 months to April 2009, 71% of South Australian children had access to the internet at school, and 69% had access to the internet at home.

Topics which have been updated with new data in this month's issue of **SA Stats** include: Construction; Consumption; Demography; Housing Finance; International Merchandise Trade; Labour Force; and Water.

#### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or James Inglis on Adelaide (08) 8237 7405, or email [sa.statistics@abs.gov.au](mailto:sa.statistics@abs.gov.au).

# Demography



## DEMOGRAPHY

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

The estimated resident population (ERP) for South Australia was 1,633,900 at 31 December 2009, an increase of about 21,200 persons (1.3%) since 31 December 2008. Nationally, the ERP was 22,155,400 at 31 December 2009, an increase of about 432,600 persons (2.0%) since 31 December 2008.

#### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Preliminary data

	Population at end December quarter 2009 '000	Change over previous year '000	Change over previous year %
New South Wales	7 191.5	115.8	1.6
Victoria	5 496.4	114.6	2.1
Queensland	4 473.0	106.6	2.4
South Australia	1 633.9	21.2	1.3
Western Australia	2 270.3	58.7	2.7
Tasmania	505.4	4.4	0.9
Northern Territory	227.7	4.9	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	354.9	6.4	1.8
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>22 155.4</b>	<b>432.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories comprising Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.  
Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

In 2008-09, the South Australian Statistical Division (SD) with the largest percentage increase in ERP was Outer Adelaide (1.9%) followed by Yorke and Lower North (1.4%).

#### Estimated Resident Population(a), By Statistical Division - South Australia

	2008		2009	
	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %	Population at 30 June '000	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	1 172.6	1.2	1 187.5	1.3
Outer Adelaide	134.1	2.0	136.6	1.9
Yorke and Lower North	46.4	1.1	47.1	1.4
Murray Lands	70.2	0.5	70.4	0.4
South East	65.4	0.8	66.0	0.8
Eyre	35.2	0.6	35.6	1.0
Northern	80.1	0.7	80.5	0.5
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>1 604.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1 623.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>

(a) Estimates for 2008 are revised to align with new 2008 state and territory totals and estimates for 2009 are preliminary.

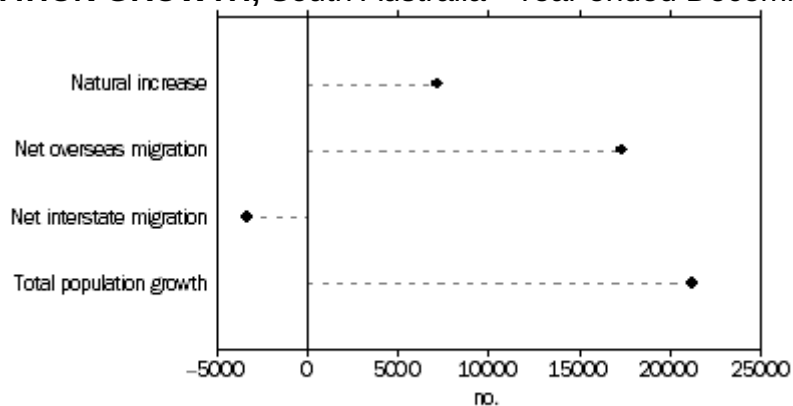
Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia 2008-09 (cat. no. 3218.0)

## COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

For the year ended 31 December 2009, South Australia recorded a natural increase (i.e. the net of births and deaths) of 7,196 persons. Net overseas migration provided a gain of 17,349 persons in the same period while net interstate migration realised a loss of 3,317 persons.

For the year ended 31 December 2009, Australia recorded a natural increase in population of 154,899 persons; net overseas migration resulted in a gain of 277,710 people.

**POPULATION GROWTH, South Australia - Year ended December 2009**



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0)

## Labour Force



### LABOUR FORCE

#### CONTENTS

[Employed persons](#)

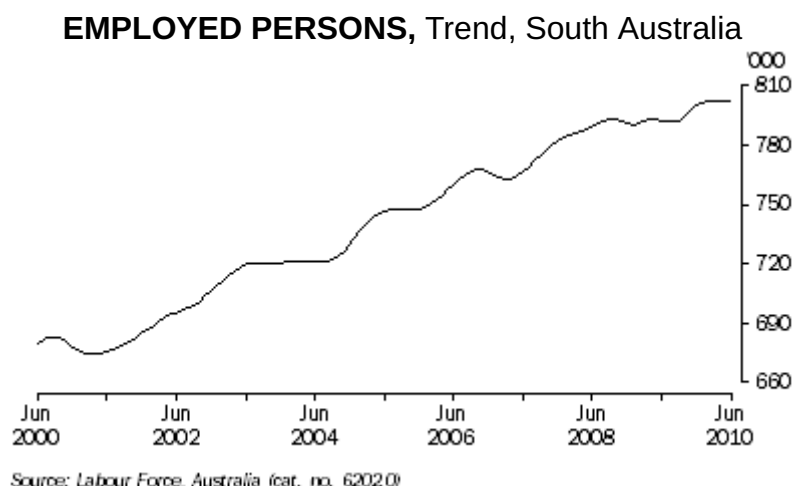
[Unemployment](#)

[Participation rate](#)

#### EMPLOYED PERSONS

In trend terms, the total number of persons employed in South Australia has remained relatively stable since the beginning of the year with 802,400 persons employed in June 2010. This represents an increase of 1.2% over the estimate recorded in June 2009 with most of the growth occurring between August and December 2009. Nationally a total of 11,077,600 persons were employed in June 2010; an increase of 2.8% over the

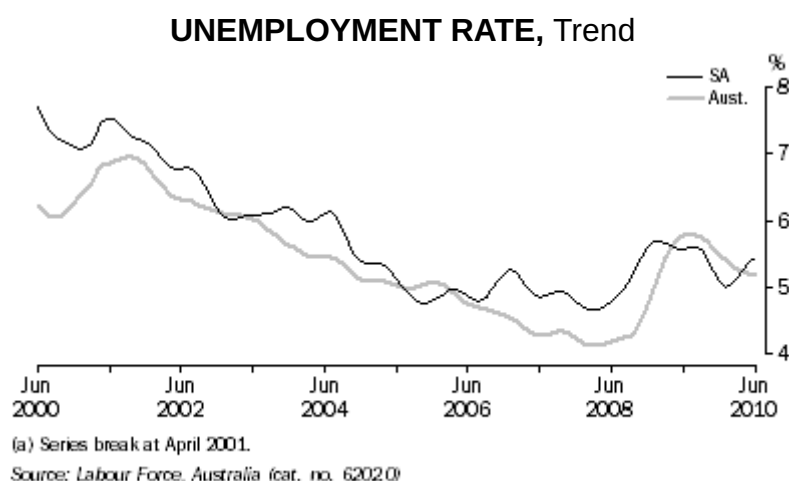
corresponding month of the previous year.



The number of males employed full-time in South Australia in June 2010 was 356,000 (in trend terms) remaining unchanged from the previous month. Looking at the composition of all male employees, those working full-time accounted for 82.2% of the male workforce, down from 83.1% in May 2009. The number of females employed full-time increased slightly to be 185,000 in June 2010. After eight consecutive increases, the estimate is now marginally below the peak recorded in May 2009 (185,200). At that time full-time female employees accounted for 49.8% of the female workforce. In June 2010, this proportion was 50.1%.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

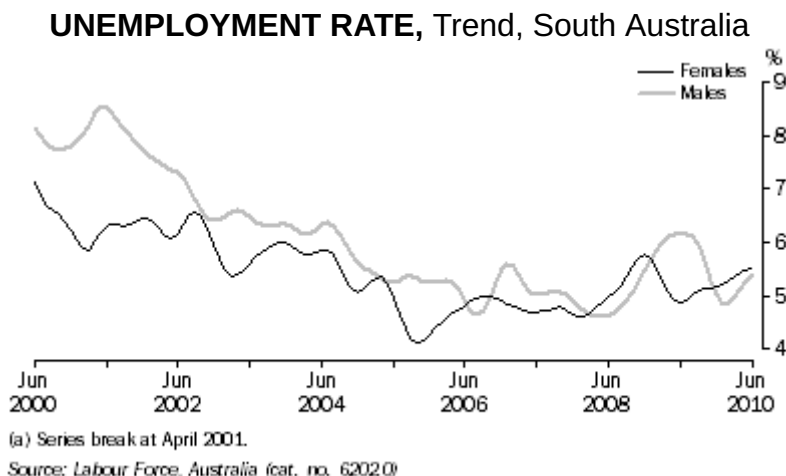
After falling from 5.6% to 5.0% between September 2009 and January 2010, the unemployment rate for South Australia (in trend terms) has risen for the last five consecutive months and was 5.5% in June 2010. Australian unemployment remained relatively stable at 5.2% in June 2010, sitting below the South Australian estimate for the second consecutive month.



Since recording a low of 4.9% in January and February 2010, the trend unemployment rate for males in South Australia has been on the rise, climbing to 5.4% in June 2010. This remains lower than the female unemployment rate for the seventh consecutive month. The trend unemployment rate for South Australian females has been steadily increasing since

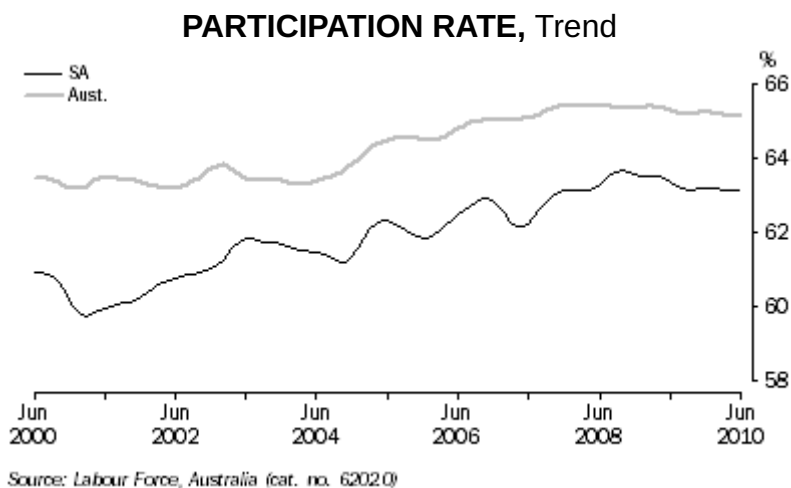
mid 2009 and was 5.5% in June 2010.

Nationally the trend unemployment rates for males and females in June 2010 was 5.1% and 5.3% respectively.



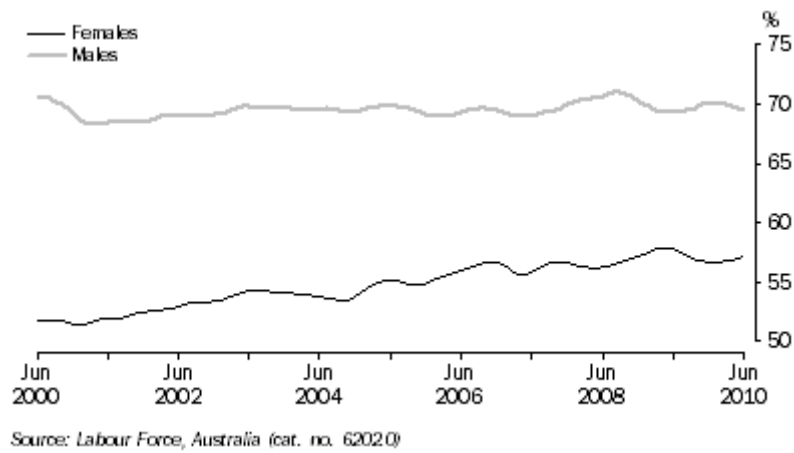
## PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for South Australia has shown very little movement over recent months and was 63.2% in June 2010. Similarly, Australia's trend participation rate has also remained relatively stable over the same period, dropping marginally to be 65.1% in June.



In South Australia, the participation rate for males has fallen slightly over the last four months to be 69.5% in June 2010. The Australian participation rate for males remained steady at 72.1% in June 2010, showing little change for almost the last year and a half. From a peak of 57.9% in April and May 2009, the participation rate for South Australian females fell to 56.7% in December 2009. After holding steady at this level for the first quarter of 2010, female participation has risen to be 57.1% in June 2010. The Australian female participation rate remained steady at 58.4% in June 2010.

## PARTICIPATION RATE, Trend, South Australia



## Incomes



### INCOMES

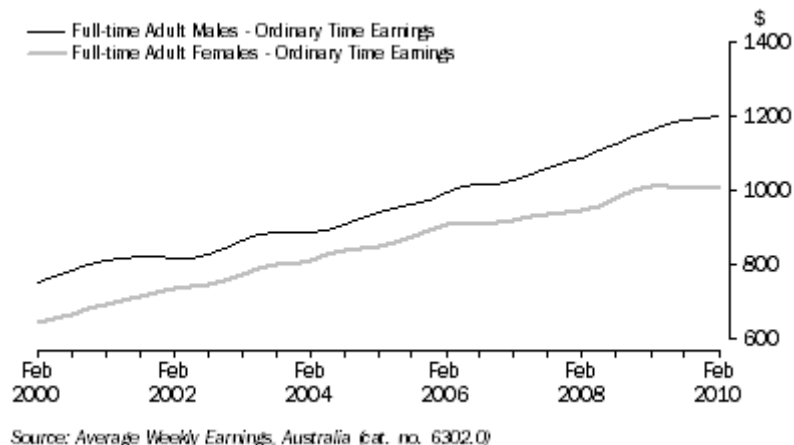
#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings for full-time adult persons in South Australia increased by 2.1% to \$1,132.90 in the 12 months to February 2010. Nationally, the trend estimate of average weekly (ordinary time) earnings increased 5.9% (up to \$1,243.10).

In the 12 months to February 2010, average weekly full-time earnings in South Australia for males increased by 2.9% to \$1,200.10. Whilst the rate of growth in South Australian male earnings has slowed it has remained positive. This has not been the case for females with the estimate recorded in February 2010 (\$1009.20) 0.5% lower than the corresponding quarter of the previous year (\$1,014.50). On average, South Australian females working full-time earn 15.9% less than their male counterparts.

Nationally, male average weekly full-time earnings increased 6.4% to \$1,330.90 and female earnings rose 4.6% to \$1,092.20 in the year to February 2010.

#### FULL-TIME ORDINARY EARNINGS, South Australia: Trend



For information on the wage price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

## State Accounts



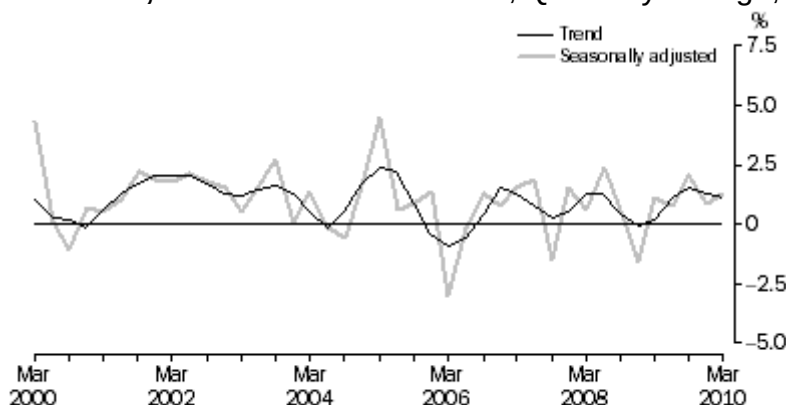
### STATE ACCOUNTS

#### STATE ACCOUNTS

South Australia's March quarter 2010 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$21,010m; an increase of 1.1% from the December quarter 2009 and 5.2% over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Australia's Domestic Final Demand grew 1.2% to \$318,713m in the March quarter 2010.

All states and territories recorded increases for the March quarter 2010. New South Wales reported the largest growth for the period (up 1.4%), while Queensland recorded the smallest (up 0.2%).

#### STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain volume measures, Quarterly change, South Australia



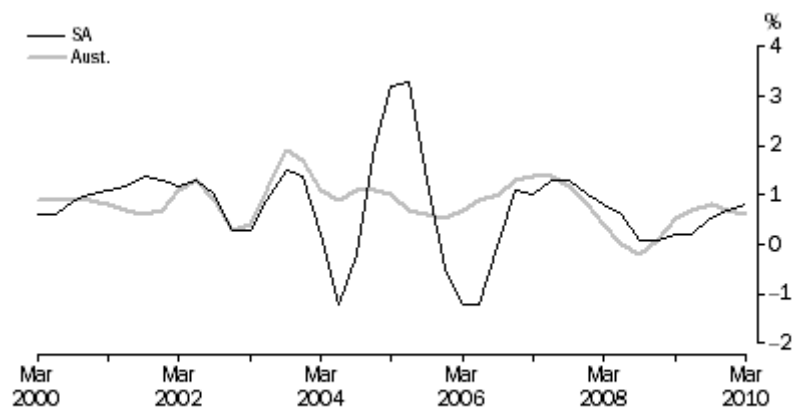
Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

#### HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (HFCE)

In chain volume (trend) terms, South Australia's March quarter 2010 HFCE was \$11,880m; an increase of 0.8% over the result recorded in the December quarter 2009 and representing 7.0% of the national total (\$170,025m). The value of HFCE for Australia increased by 0.6% between the December quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010.

#### HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change



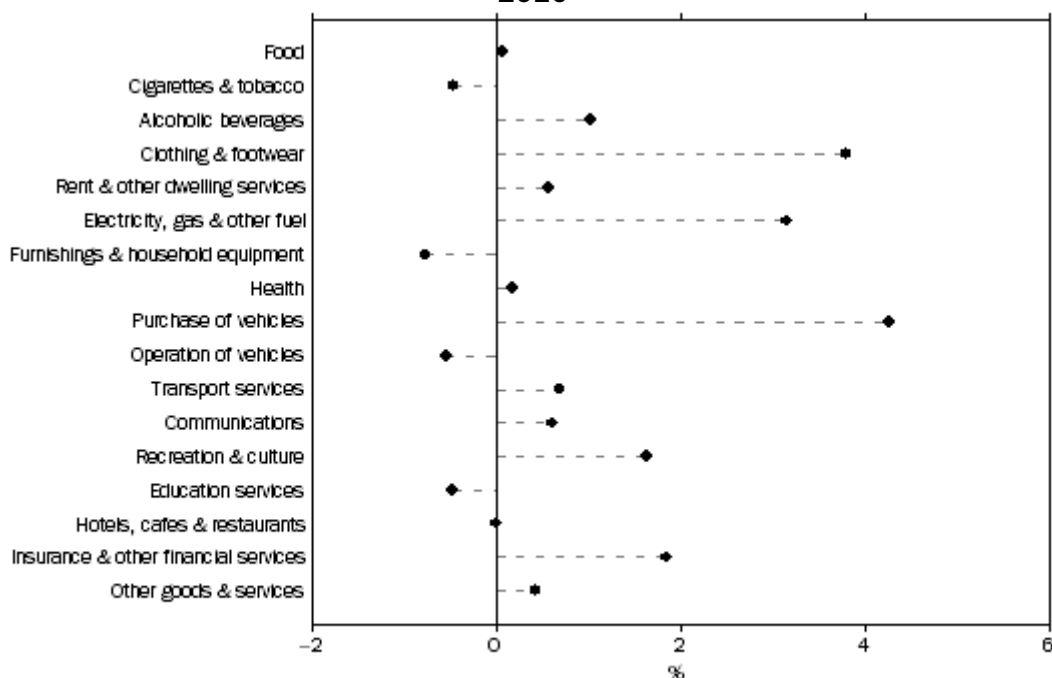


Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

The main contributors to growth in HFCE in South Australia for the March quarter 2010 were Purchase of vehicles (up 4.3% from the December quarter 2009) and Clothing and footwear (up 3.8%). Small decreases were reported against expenditure on Furnishings and household equipment (down 0.8%), Cigarettes and tobacco, Operation of vehicles, and Education services (all down 0.5%).

At the national level, expenditure increases were reported for most categories. The largest increases were for Purchase of vehicles (up 3.0% from the December quarter 2009), Insurance and other financial services (up 1.8%) and Transport services (up 1.0%). The largest decreases in expenditure were for Electricity, gas and other fuel and Operation of vehicles (both down 0.6%) with smaller decreases recorded for Cigarettes and tobacco (down 0.3%) and Alcoholic beverages (down 0.2%).

#### HFCE, Chain volume measures, Trend, Quarterly change, South Australia - March Quarter 2010



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0)

## Consumption

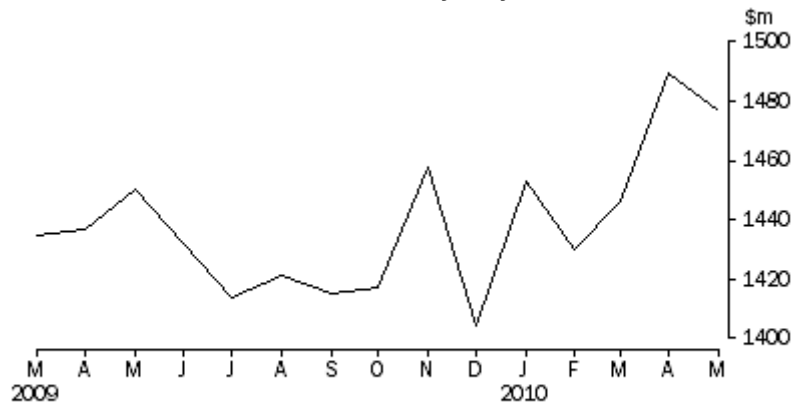


## CONSUMPTION

### RETAIL TRADE

The May 2010 seasonally adjusted estimate for South Australia's retail turnover was \$1,476.6m. This represents a slight fall (0.9%) from the high recorded the previous month (\$1,489.7m), but is 1.8% above sales recorded in May of the previous year (\$1,450.0m). Nationally retail turnover rose to \$20,155.5m in May 2010; an increase of 0.2% over the high recorded in the previous month and 1.2% above sales in May of the previous year (\$19,920.3m). South Australia's contribution to total retail turnover in Australia decreased slightly to 7.3%.

#### RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, South Australia

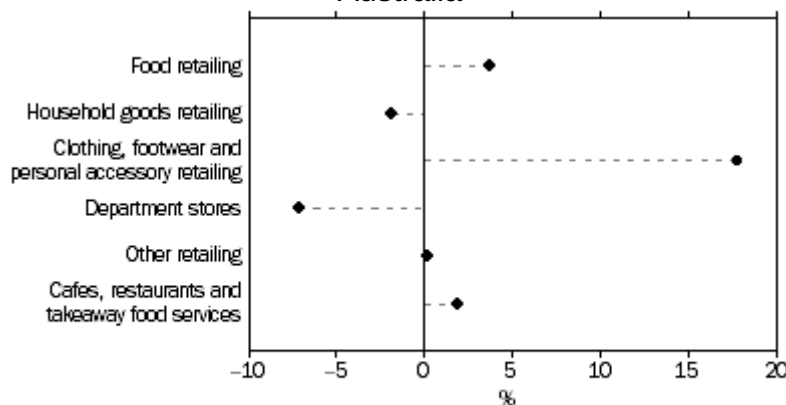


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

Comparing May 2010 with May 2009, the South Australian industry groups with the largest percentage increases in retail turnover (in seasonally adjusted terms) were Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing, up 17.8% to \$111.8m and Food retailing, up 3.7% to \$595.2m.

Department stores and Household goods retailing were the only South Australian industry groups to record lower turnover over this period, falling 7.1% and 1.8% respectively.

#### RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted, Change from May 2009 to May 2010, South Australia

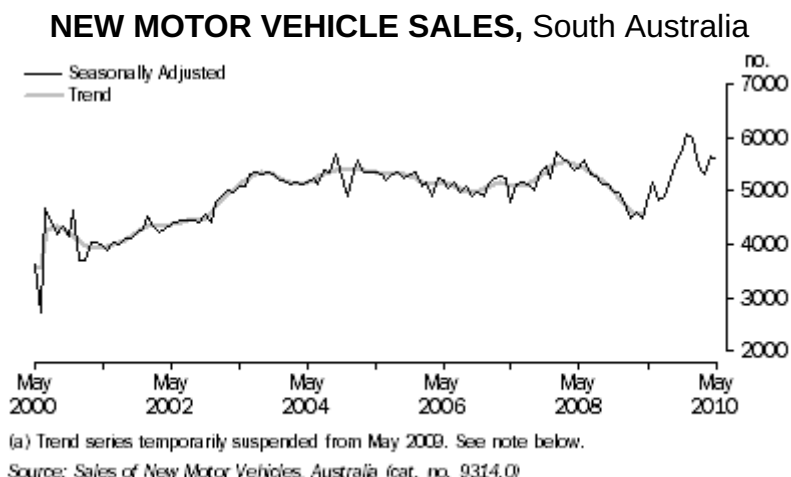


Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0)

## NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In May 2010, 3,289 new passenger vehicles and 5,585 new vehicles in total (in seasonally adjusted terms) were sold in South Australia.

In Australia, 51,790 new passenger vehicles and 88,484 new vehicles in total (in seasonally adjusted terms) were sold in May 2010.



### Note: Suspension of Trend Estimates

Following the Federal Government Budget in May 2009, the eligibility period for the Small Business and General Business Tax Break was extended to December 2009. The rebate level was also increased for small businesses, allowing eligible businesses to claim an increased tax deduction on the purchase of new motor vehicles.

The trend series attempts to measure the underlying behaviour in new motor vehicle sales. In the short term, this measurement may be significantly affected by unusual influences in the original and seasonally adjusted data, like those observed in May and June 2009. If the trend estimates in the publication were to be calculated without fully accounting for this irregular event, they would be likely to provide a misleading view of the underlying trend in new motor vehicle sales activity.

The new motor vehicle sales trend series has therefore been suspended from May 2009. The trend series will be reintroduced when more certainty emerges in the underlying behaviour of new car sales.

## Investment



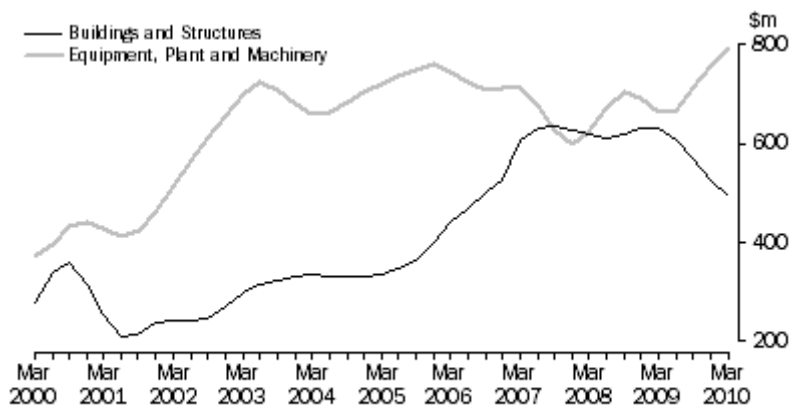
### INVESTMENT

#### PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the December quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010, the South Australian chain volume (trend) estimate of private new capital expenditure rose by 0.2% to \$1,284m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery rose \$35m to \$791m (an increase of 4.6%), whilst expenditure on Buildings and structures fell \$32m (6.1%) to \$495m.

Over the same period, private new capital expenditure for Australia rose \$528m (1.9%) to \$27,753m. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery rose 2.4%, whilst expenditure on Buildings and structures rose 0.6%.

#### **PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, South Australia - Chain volume measures - Trend**



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0)

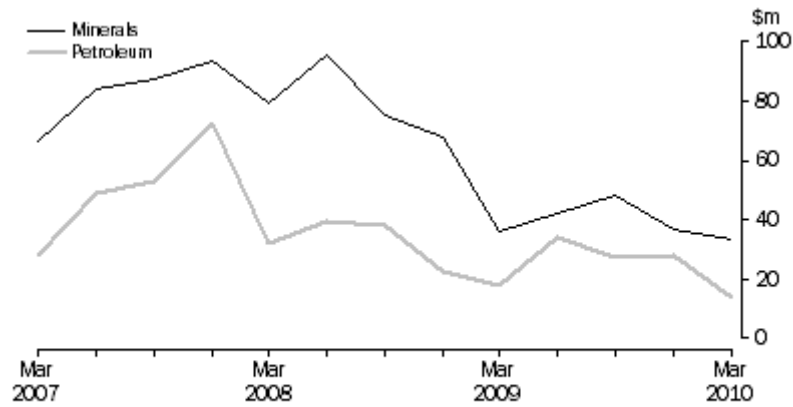
#### **MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE**

The value of South Australian mineral exploration expenditure (in original terms) was \$33.7m in the March quarter 2010; a decrease of 8.9% over the previous quarter and 64.6% below the peak recorded in the June quarter 2008 (\$95.2m). Australian expenditure on mineral exploration was \$459.3m in the March quarter 2010; a decrease of 20.6% from the December quarter 2009 estimate (\$578.8m).

Exploration expenditure on Copper (\$17.1m) accounted for a little over half (50.7%) of all South Australian mineral exploration expenditure in the March quarter 2010. A further \$9.9m was spent on exploration for Uranium (\$5.2m) and Iron ore (\$4.7m).

Expenditure on petroleum exploration in South Australia in the March quarter 2010 fell to a new low of \$13.7m, down 51.2% from the previous quarter. In contrast, expenditure on petroleum exploration nationally increased by 4.4% from \$827.0m to \$863.5m over the same period.

#### **MINERAL AND PETROLEUM EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE, Original, South Australia**



Source: Mineral and Petroleum Exploration, Australia (cat. no. 8412.0)

## Construction



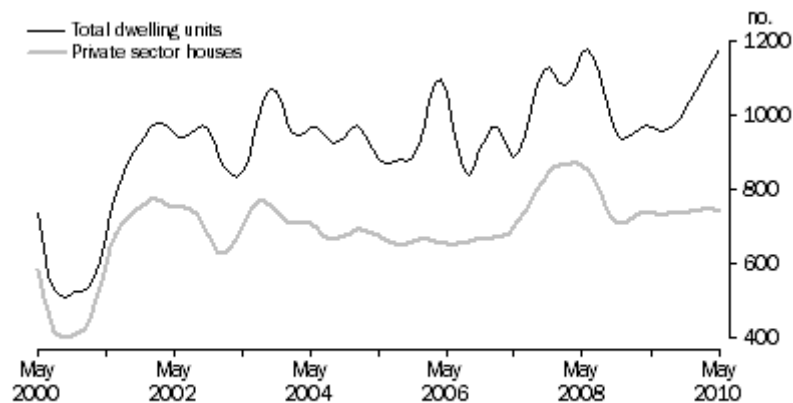
### CONSTRUCTION

#### BUILDING APPROVALS

The number of dwelling units approved in South Australia (in trend terms) has risen for the tenth consecutive month with 1,182 approvals recorded in May 2010. This was slightly above the previous high recorded in June 2008 (1,180 approvals). In comparison, the number of dwelling units approved at the national level has fallen for the fourth consecutive month. The estimate of 14,270 in May 2010 is 4.4% below the peak recorded at the beginning of the year (14,924 approvals January 2010).

The trend estimate for the number of private sector houses approved in South Australia fell slightly to 741 in May 2010. Private sector house approvals as a proportion of total dwelling units have fallen from 76.5% in July 2009 to 62.7% in May 2010.

#### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Trend, South Australia



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0)

In the year to May 2010, the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia rose 1.7% over the previous year. Decreases recorded in the South East (down 22.2%), Northern

(down 13.5%) and Yorke and Lower North (down 9.5%) Statistical Divisions moderated the increase in the number of dwelling units approved in the Eyre, Outer Adelaide and Adelaide Statistical Divisions (up 9.4%, 5.5% and 3.8% respectively).

### DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, by Statistical Division, Original, South Australia

	Year ended May 2009		Year ended May 2010	
	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %	Dwelling units no.	Change over previous year %
Adelaide	8 584	-3.5	8 909	3.8
Outer Adelaide	1 624	0.6	1 714	5.5
Yorke and Lower North	517	-18.7	468	-9.5
Murray Lands	466	0.9	460	-1.3
South East	522	34.5	406	-22.2
Eyre	265	-18.2	290	9.4
Northern	445	-4.3	385	-13.5
<b>South Australia</b>	<b>12 423</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>12 632</b>	<b>1.7</b>

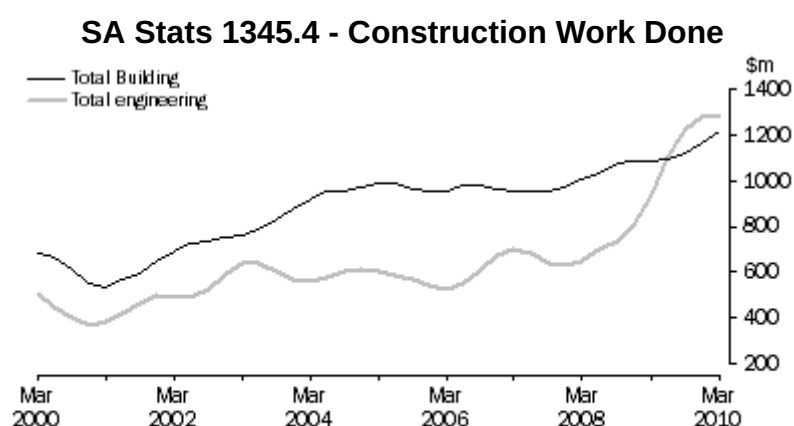
Source: Building Approvals, Australia - data available on request

[Map of South Australia's Statistical Divisions \(PDF 3.083MB\)](#)

## CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

In the March quarter 2010, the total value of building work done (in trend terms) in South Australia rose to \$1,221.5m, an increase of 4.4% over the December quarter 2009.

Between the December quarters 2007 and 2009, the trend estimate for the value of engineering work done rose sharply (\$628.0m to \$1,283.0m) before plateauing in the March quarter 2010 (\$1,285.0m). For the last three quarters, the value of engineering work done has exceeded the value of building work done. This upsurge in engineering construction is the focus of the feature article presented in the April 2010 issue of SA Stats.



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0)  
Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0)

## Price Indexes



## PRICE INDEXES

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[Consumer price index](#)

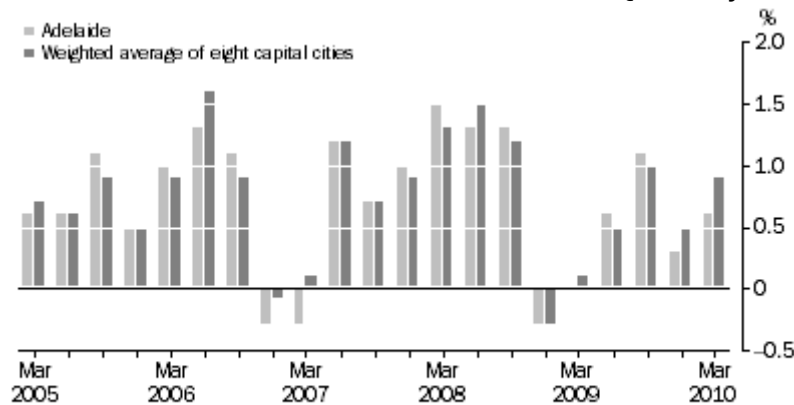
[Wage price index](#)

[House price index](#)

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Adelaide rose 0.6% during the March quarter 2010, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased by 0.9% in the same period. Adelaide's CPI increased by 2.6% in the year ending March quarter 2010, compared with a 2.9% rise in the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

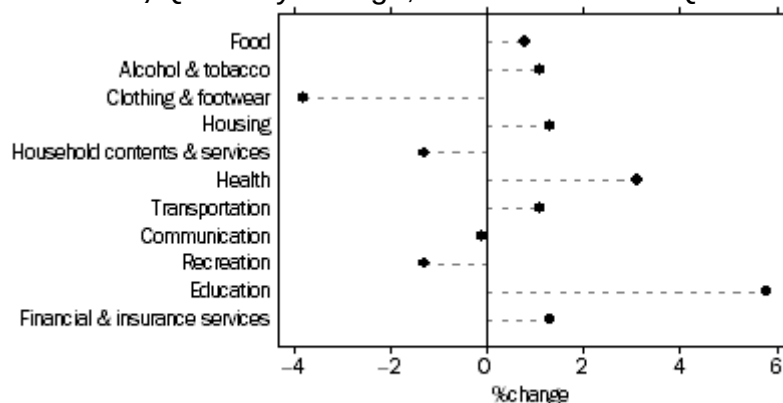
#### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL GROUPS, Quarterly change



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

Adelaide's largest percentage increases in prices from the previous quarter were in the areas of Education (5.8%) and Health (3.1%). The largest decreases in prices from the previous quarter were for Clothing and footwear (3.8%), Recreation (1.3%) and Household contents and services (1.3%).

#### CPI GROUPS, Quarterly change, Adelaide - March Quarter 2010

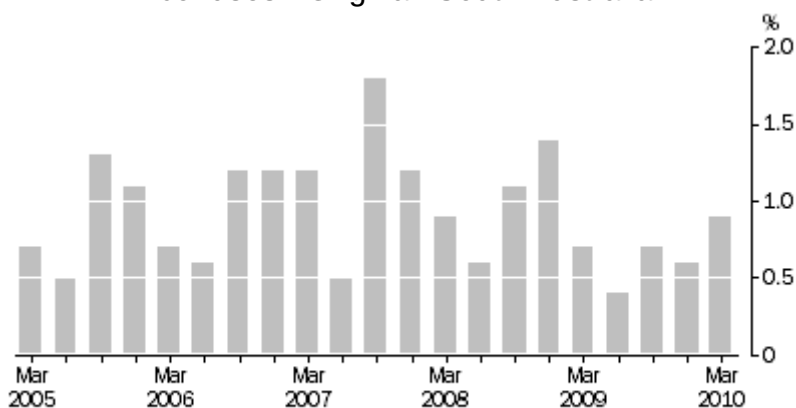


Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0)

## WAGE PRICE INDEX

The wage price index for all employee jobs in South Australia increased by 0.9% (in original terms) between the December quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010. This was equivalent to the national increase of 0.9% over the same period.

### WAGE PRICE INDEX QUARTERLY CHANGES, Total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses - Original: South Australia

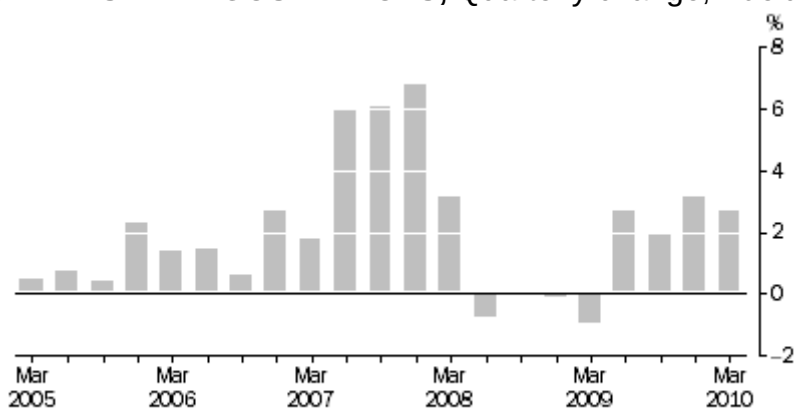


Source: Labour Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6345.0)

## HOUSE PRICE INDEX

Preliminary estimates show that, for the fourth consecutive quarter, the price index for established houses for Adelaide (in original terms) has increased with the March quarter 2010 2.7% higher than the previous quarter. Price rises were also recorded in all other capital cities between the December quarter 2009 and March quarter 2010 resulting in an increase in the price index for the weighted average of the eight capital cities of 4.8% over this period. Brisbane (2.0%) and Adelaide (2.7%) were the capitals with the smallest increases whilst Melbourne (6.7%) recorded the largest increase.

### ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICES, Quarterly change, Adelaide



Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0)

In the 12 months to the March quarter 2010, preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses for Adelaide rose 10.8%, while the weighted average of the eight capital cities increased 20.0%. Melbourne (27.7%), Sydney (21.0%) and Canberra (20.6%)



recorded the largest increases whilst Adelaide's increase of 10.8% was the lowest of all the capital cities.

## Housing Finance

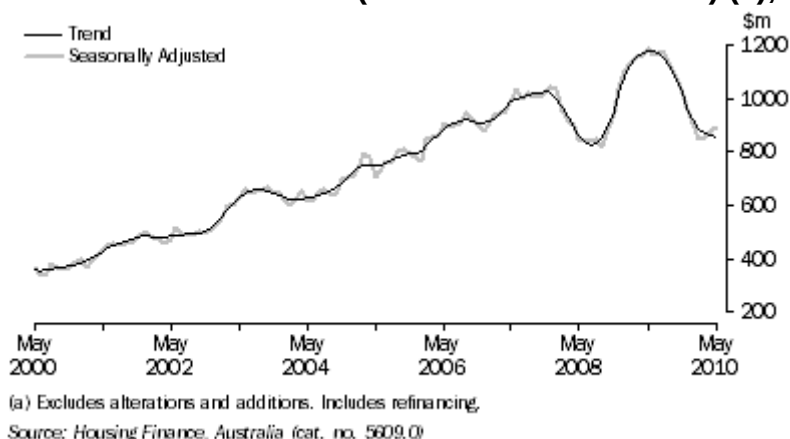


### HOUSING FINANCE

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments (owner occupation) in South Australia in May 2010 was \$858m, a decrease of 0.3% from April 2010 (\$860m) and the twelfth consecutive decrease since the peak of \$1,182m recorded in May 2009. As a result of these decreases, the series has fallen to a level similar to September 2008. Nationally, the value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation was \$13,427m in May 2010; 1.4% lower than April 2010 and 21.6% lower than the peak recorded in June 2009 (\$17,132m).

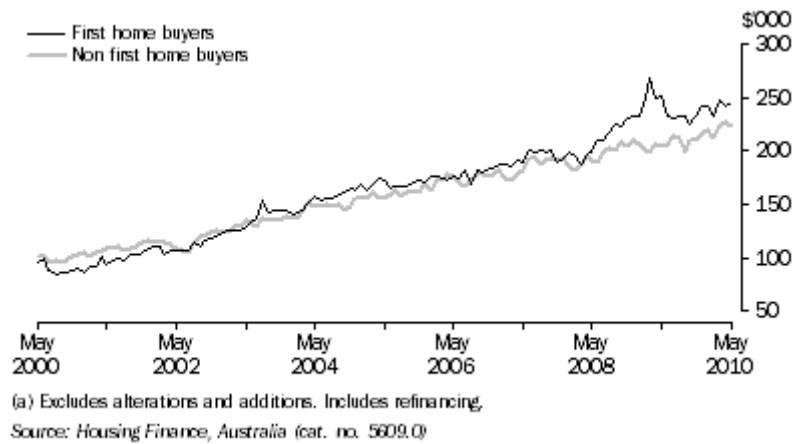
#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), South Australia



In May 2010, the average home loan size for owner occupied dwellings in South Australia was \$227,400, a decrease of 1.0% over the previous month, but 19.7% lower than the average home loan size for Australia (\$283,100).

In May 2010, the average loan commitment for first home buyers in South Australia rose to \$246,000; an increase of 1.7% over the April estimate. In contrast, the average loan size for non-first home buyers fell to \$224,500, a decrease of 1.4% over the same period. The average loan size for first home buyers in May 2010 is 9.6% higher than for non-first home buyers.

#### HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS (OWNER OCCUPATION) (a), Average loan size, Original, South Australia



For information on the house price index, please refer to the '[Price Indexes](#)' topic.

## International Merchandise Trade



### INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

On a recorded trade basis, the value of South Australia's exports in May 2010 was \$804m; an increase of 20.2% over April 2010 (\$669m) and 1.7% higher than the value recorded in May 2009 (\$791m).

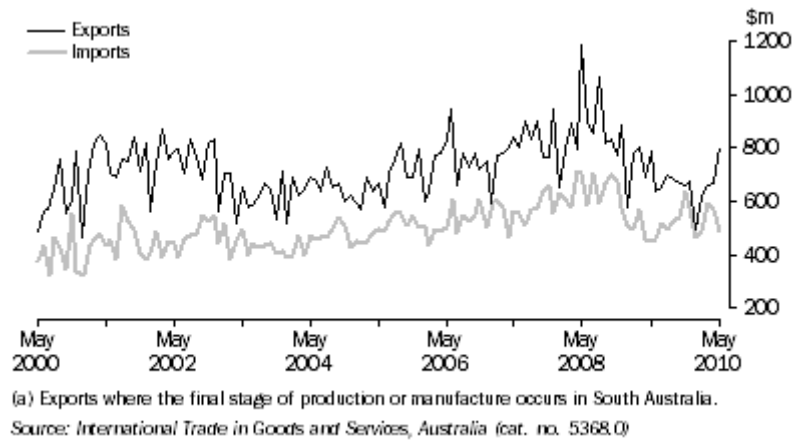
Wine remains South Australia's number one export commodity increasing in value by approximately \$26m (27.8%) between April and March 2010. Wine accounted for 15.0% of all exports, with Wheat (8.5%) and Meat and meat preparations (7.7%) the next largest contributors.

The value of Australian merchandise exports for May 2010 was \$19,933m; 8.6% higher than April 2010 (\$18,357m) and 27.2% higher than the corresponding month of the previous year (\$15,667m).

The value of South Australian merchandise imports fell to \$490m in May 2010. This estimate represents a decrease of 14.1% over April 2010 (\$570m) but is 7.7% higher than the value recorded in May 2009 (\$454m).

The value of Australian merchandise imports for May 2010 was \$17,387m; an increase of 3.5% from the previous month and 18.1% higher than the value recorded in May of the previous year (\$14,727m).

**VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (a),** on a recorded trade basis, South Australia



## Water



### WATER

#### RAINFALL

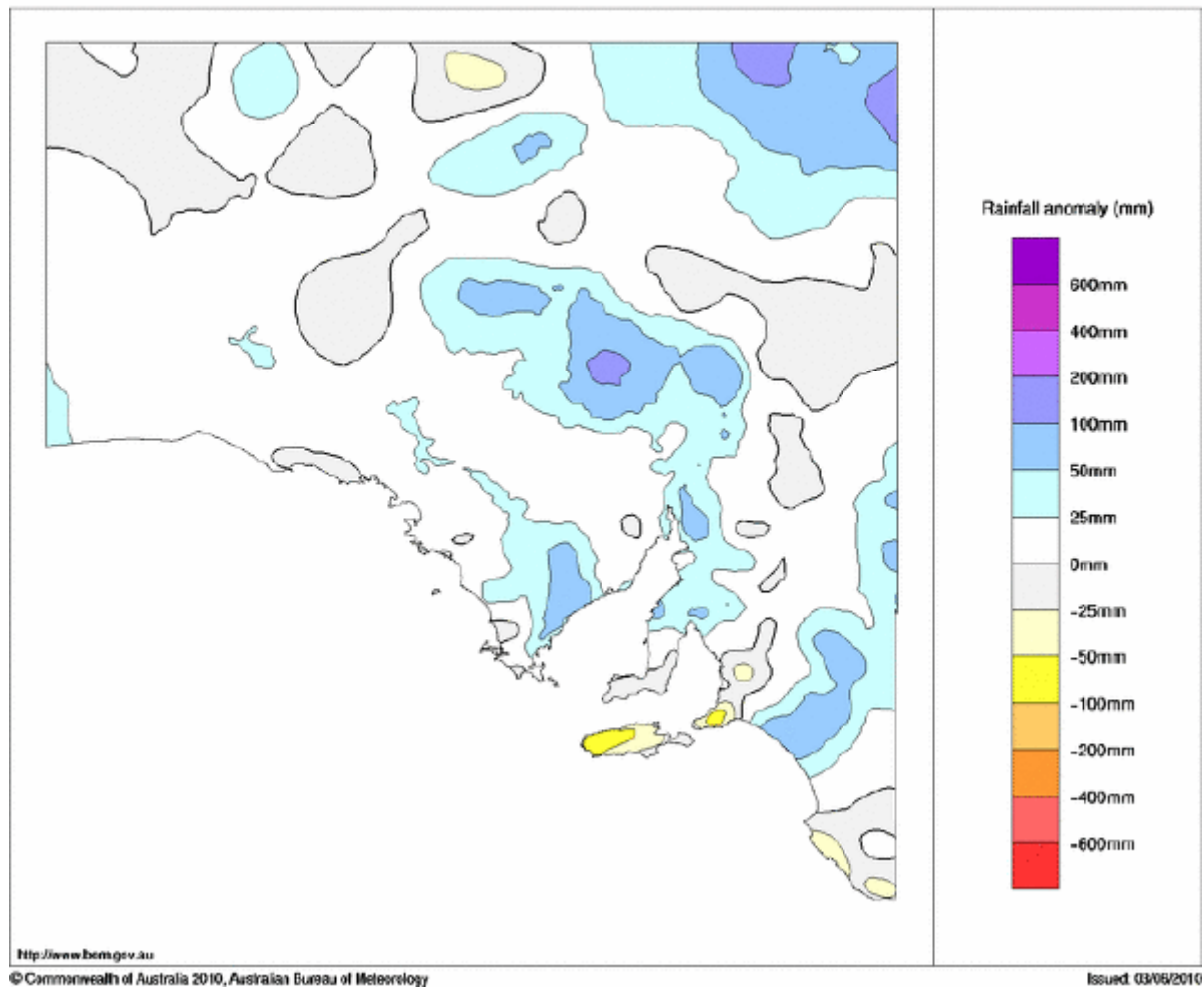
According to the Bureau of Meteorology's [Seasonal Climate Summary for South Australia](#), Autumn 2010 produced generally warmer than average temperatures and above average rainfall across most of the state.

Much of the rainfall recorded over the season was as a result of an event in early April and in the last week of May.

Almost all pastoral districts received above average rainfall. The highest autumn rainfall in these areas was recorded in Andamooka with 177.4mm, more than three times the autumn average of 45.3mm.

Rainfall totals were generally above average over agricultural districts, though coastal locations were near average, with rainfall totals typically between 80 to 140mm.

#### Rainfall Anomalies

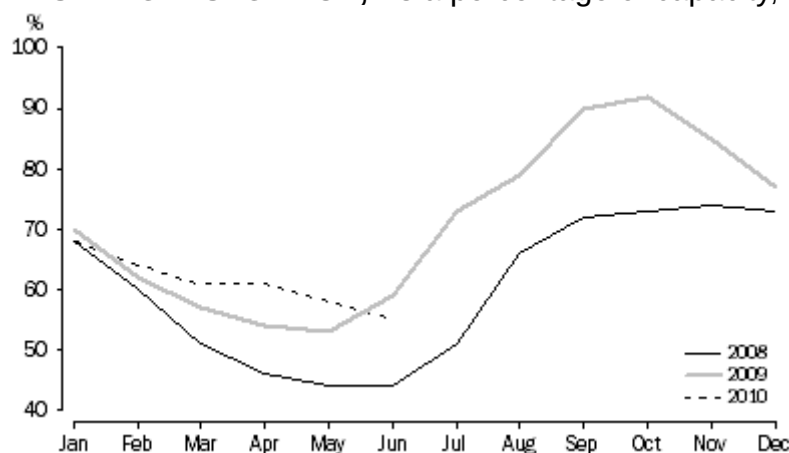


Source: 3-monthly rainfall anomalies for South Australia, Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

## RESERVOIR LEVELS

The total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs at the end of June 2010 had fallen to 55% of capacity. Whilst the drop sees reservoir levels fall below the capacity available in the corresponding period of the previous year (59% in June 2009), levels remain considerably higher than for the same time in 2008 (44%).

### TOTAL RESERVOIR STORAGE, As a percentage of capacity, Adelaide



## Contents

### CONTENTS



#### **Feature Articles**

##### **NEW THIS MONTH - Children's Use of the Internet and Mobile Phones in South Australia**

In our technology driven and communication rich world, 79% of South Australian children have access to the internet either at home or school, and nearly a third own a mobile phone.



#### **Demography**

Includes: **Estimated resident population, Components of population change**

South Australia's population increased by 21,200 during the year ending 31 December 2009.



#### **Labour Force**

Includes: **Contents, Employed persons, Unemployment, Participation rate**

South Australia's trend unemployment rate rises for fifth consecutive month.



#### **Incomes**

Includes: **Average weekly earnings**

In the year to February 2010 average weekly full time earnings in SA rose by 2.1% compared to 5.9% nationally.



#### **State Accounts**

Includes: **State accounts, Household final consumption expenditure (HFCE)**

'Purchase of vehicles' main contributor to growth in SA's Household final consumption expenditure in March quarter 2010.



#### **Consumption**

Includes: **Retail trade, New motor vehicle sales**

Retail turnover in SA falls 0.9% in May 2010.



#### **Investment**

Includes: **Private new capital expenditure, Mineral and petroleum exploration expenditure**

Expenditure on mineral and petroleum exploration in SA falls to new low in March quarter 2010.



#### **Construction**

Includes: **Building approvals, Construction work done**

Number of SA dwelling unit approvals for May 2010 exceeds previous high.



#### **Price Indexes**

Includes: **Contents, Consumer price index, Wage price index, House price index**

SA's housing price index rises 2.7% in March quarter 2010.



#### **Housing Finance**

Includes: **Housing finance commitments**

SA's average loan commitment for first home buyers rose to \$246,000 in May 2010.



#### **International Merchandise Trade**

Includes: **Exports and Imports**

South Australian exports up 20% in May 2010.



#### **Water**

Includes: **Rainfall, Reservoir levels**

Total water storage in Adelaide's reservoirs falls to 55% of capacity at the end of June 2010.

## Feature Articles



### FEATURE ARTICLES

## 2010

Jul 2010 Children's Use of the Internet and Mobile Phones in South Australia  
Jun 2010 International Students and the VET sector in South Australia  
May 2010 Interstate Departures from South Australia  
Apr 2010 Engineering Construction in South Australia  
Mar 2010 Burial and cremation trends in South Australia  
Feb 2010 The new Australian Statistical Geography Standard  
Jan 2010 Houses in South Australia: The cost of building a dream

## 2009

Dec 2009 International Students in South Australia  
Nov 2009 Perceptions of Crime and Safety in South Australia  
Oct 2009 Who's Not in the Labour Force?  
Sep 2009 One parent families with dependent children in South Australia  
Aug 2009 Heating and Cooling  
Jul 2009 What are South Australians Studying?  
Jun 2009 Water Efficiency in South Australia's Vineyards  
May 2009 Journey to Work in the City of Adelaide  
Apr 2009 Housing Finance - First Home Buyers and Other Borrowers  
Feb 2009 Recent Increases in South Australia's Fertility  
Jan 2009 South Australian Household Final Consumption Expenditure

## 2008

Dec 2008 Energy Consumption in South Australia  
Nov 2008 Adelaide's Population Turnover  
Oct 2008 Contributors to Adelaide's Price Rises  
Sep 2008 Adelaide's Suburbs of Advantage and Disadvantage  
Aug 2008 South Australia's Agriculture Industry  
July 2008 New Dwelling Approvals in South Australia  
May 2008 Literacy of South Australians  
April 2008 South Australia's Migrant Population  
South Australia's Ageing Population and the Labour Force  
Feb 2008 South Australia's Mining Industry  
Water Supply in South Australia  
Jan 2008 Labour Force Underutilisation and the Underemployed in South Australia  
Water Use in Agriculture - A South Australian Perspective

## 2007

Nov 2007 Sports Attendance in South Australia  
Recorded Crime - Victims, South Australia, 2006  
Oct 2007 Attendance at Cultural Venues and Events by South Australians  
Aug 2007 Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities - South Australia, 2006  
Jul 2007 South Australia's big picture: Census highlights the changes in South Australian society  
Participation in Sports and Physical Recreation Activities - South Australia  
May 2007 Health of South Australians - Body Mass  
Household Use of the Internet in South Australia  
Apr 2007 Employment in the Retail Trade Industry in South Australia  
River Murray - South Australia  
Mar 2007 Household Waste Management in South Australia  
Feb 2007 Births - South Australia  
Jan 2007 Gross Domestic Product and Gross State Product

## 2006

Dec 2006 Rainfall in South Australia, South Australian Reservoirs, Water Consumption

Nov 2006	<a href="#"><u>Health of South Australians - Health related actions</u></a>
Oct 2006	<a href="#"><u>National Regional Profile - New Release, New Features</u></a>
Sep 2006	<a href="#"><u>Fuel Production and Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Land Use Change and Forestry</u></a>
Aug 2006	<a href="#"><u>Health of South Australians - Health Risk Behaviours</u></a> <a href="#"><u>The South Australian Grape Industry</u></a>
Jul 2006	<a href="#"><u>Use of IT By Australian Businesses</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Household use of the Internet in South Australia</u></a>
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Apr 2006	<a href="#"><u>International Trade in Services</u></a> <a href="#"><u>International Students in South Australia</u></a>
Feb 2006	<a href="#"><u>Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Migrants in South Australia</u></a>
Jan 2006	<a href="#"><u>Survey of work in selected Culture &amp; Leisure Activities</u></a>
<b>2005</b>	
Nov 2005	<a href="#"><u>Household Income in South Australia</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Household Expenditure in South Australia</u></a>
Oct 2005	<a href="#"><u>SA Business and Innovation</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Recent History of Population change in South Australia, 1993-94 to 2003-04</u></a>
Aug 2005	<a href="#"><u>Average Weekly Earnings</u></a> <a href="#"><u>Transition from School</u></a>

## About this Release

SA Stats provides an overview of the South Australian population and economy. The publication is updated on a monthly basis, with most releases also featuring an article that provides a South Australian focus on economic, social and environmental issues.

Explanatory Notes are not included in SA Stats in the form found in other Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications. Readers are directed to the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications.

## Children's Use of the Internet and Mobile Phones in South Australia (Feature Article)

### FEATURE ARTICLE: CHILDREN'S USE OF THE INTERNET AND MOBILE PHONES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

#### INTRODUCTION

Modern life is increasingly reliant on electronic communication. The use of the internet and mobile equipment for more than communication has also become crucial to many peoples lives. As a result, children are now growing up in a world where internet and mobile phone use is both normal and expected. The use of the internet and mobile phones by children creates many positive experiences but it also exposes them to considerable personal safety and security risks.

This article uses data from [Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09](#)

(cat. no. 8146.0) and Children's Participation in Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2009 (cat. no. 4901.0), to explore children's use of the internet and mobile phones (aged 5-14 years) in South Australia.

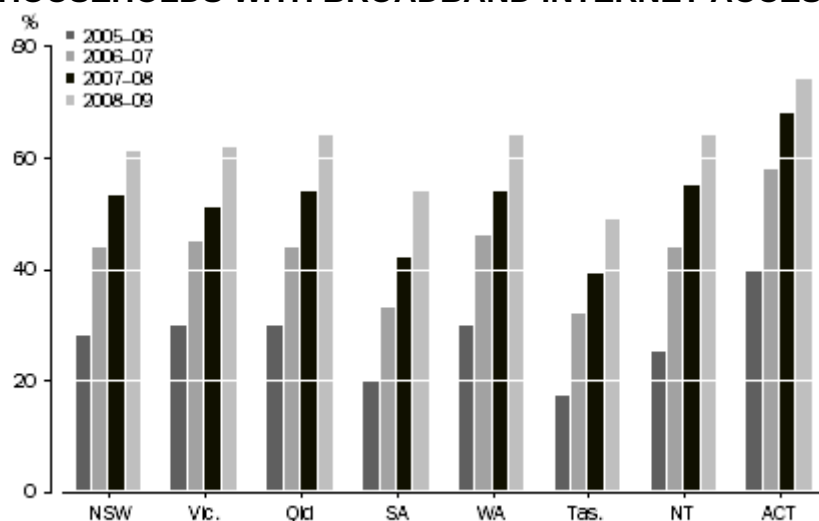
## Internet Access at Home

The internet is a valuable resource providing a world of information, products and services easily accessible online. Increasing the proportion of households with internet access would allow more of the population to partake in the benefits associated with internet connection.

In comparison to all other states and territories, South Australia reported the second lowest proportion of households with broadband connection in 2008-09 with 54% (348,000 households) of all households reporting having broadband connection. In the four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09, household broadband access in South Australia has increased from 20% (128,000) to 54%. Although this was a significant increase in South Australia it still falls well below the national average of 62% in 2008-09.

The South Australian State Government has recognised a need to lift broadband usage in the state by including a target in the South Australian Strategic Plan 2007 (Target 4.8) for broadband usage in South Australia to exceed the national average by 2010, and be maintained thereafter. South Australia has one of the oldest population profiles nationally, with evidence Australians aged 65 and over are less likely to be connected to the internet than all other age groups (Australia in the Digital Economy: Report 2 - Online Participation).

### HOUSEHOLDS WITH BROADBAND INTERNET ACCESS



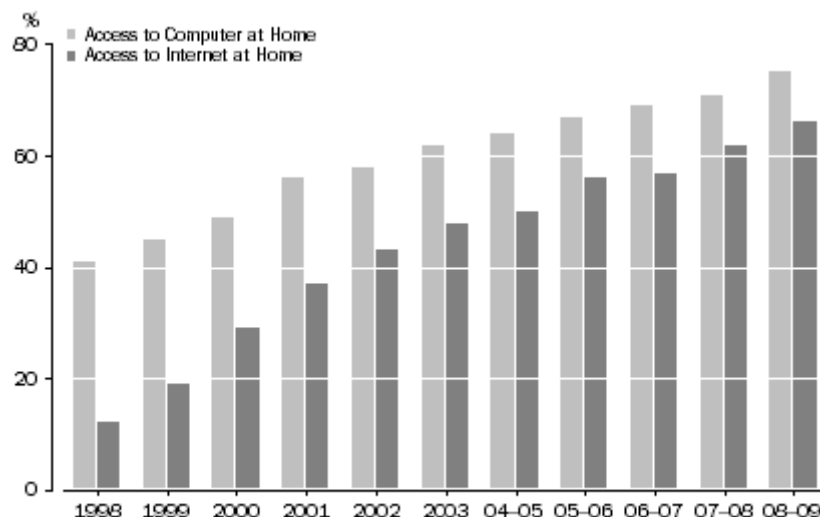
Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

From 1998 to 2008-09, the proportion of South Australian households with computer access has steadily increased from 41% to 75% (246,000 to 484,000 households respectively). Over the same period household internet access has increased more than five-fold from 12% to 66% (75,000 to 432,000).

From 1998 to 2008-09 there has been an increasing correlation between households with a computer and the increase of households accessing the internet. In 2008-09, 89% of households with a computer also had internet access, while in 1998 only 31% of households with a computer also had access to the internet.

### HOUSEHOLD COMPUTER OR INTERNET ACCESS, South Australia

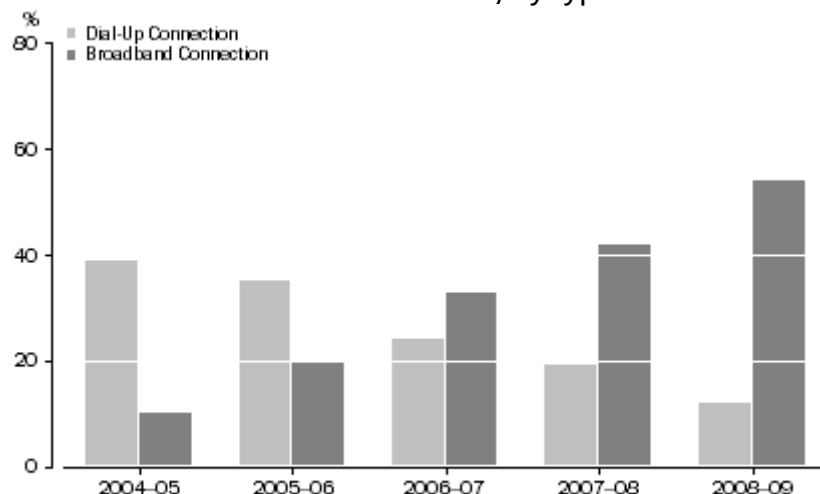




Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

Over the last five years there has been significant developments and improvements to internet connection speeds available. Since the introduction of the high speed broadband connection, the proportion of households with dial-up access has declined. From 2004-05 to 2008-09, the proportion of households in South Australia with dial-up access decreased from 39% to 12%, while broadband access increased from 10% to 54%. Of all South Australian households in 2008-09 with an internet connection, 81% (348,000) were connected via a broadband connection.

#### HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, by type of internet connection

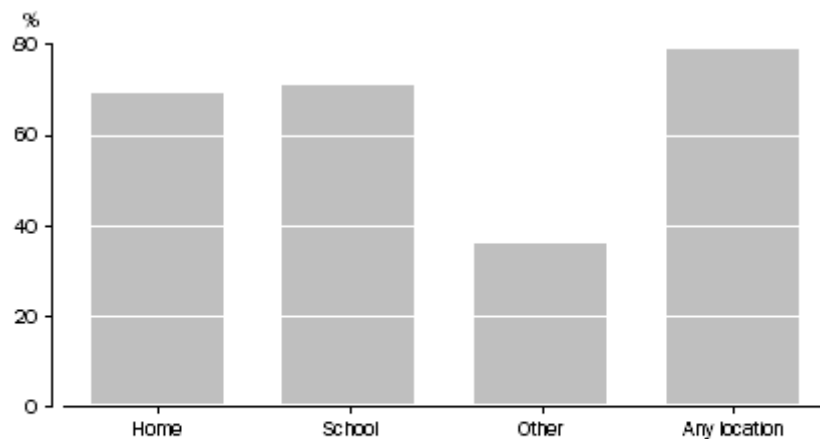


Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

#### Children's use of the Internet

In April 2009, there were 193,000 children in South Australia aged 5-14 years. Of these, 79% had access to the internet in the 12 months prior to April 2009 (152,000). Of the children who had access to the internet, 69% had access to the internet at home and 71% had access to the internet at school.

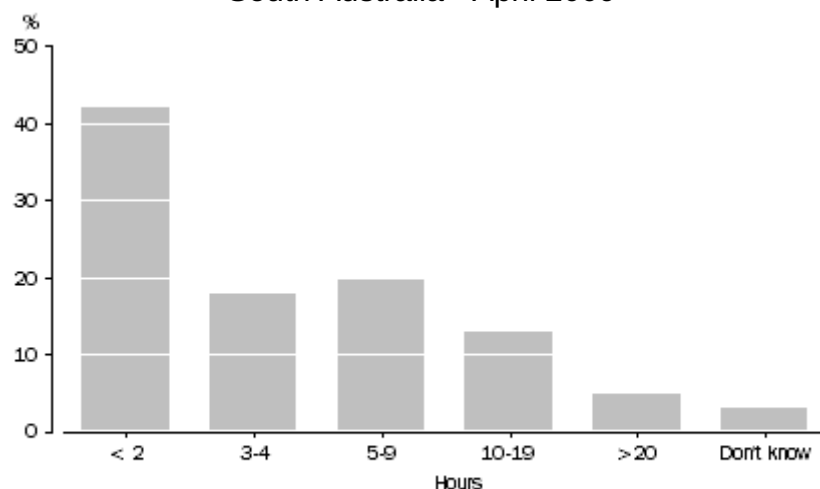
**CHILDREN'S USE OF THE INTERNET(a)**, Location of internet access (b) - South Australia  
- April 2009



(a) Children aged 5-14 years  
 (b) Location of internet access by children during 12 months prior to April 2009  
 Note: More than one site may be nominated  
 Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

Of the approximately 133,000 children that accessed the internet at home in the 12 months to April 2009, 42% accessed the internet for 2 hours or less per week and about 18% accessed the internet for more than 10 hours each week. Children who accessed the internet at home comprised 53% of the 5-8 years cohort, 74% of the 9-11 years cohort, and 84% of the 12-14 years cohort.

#### CHILDREN'S USE OF THE INTERNET(a), Usual weekly hours of internet use at home - South Australia - April 2009



(a) Children aged 5-14 years  
 Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

In the 12 months to April 2009 the most predominant use of the internet at home by children was for educational activities (87%), playing online games (67%) and general web browsing (61%). Thirty three percent of children who accessed the internet at home reported using the internet for chatrooms, forums or instant messaging, and also using the internet for emailing. Of the 45,000 children aged 5 to 14 years who used the internet for chatrooms, forums or instant messaging, 71% were aged 12-14 years, with more girls engaged in these activities than boys (55% and 45% respectively).

#### Children's use of the internet(a), Type of internet activities usually done at home - South Australia, April 2009

Activity	Proportion of time %
----------	----------------------

Educational activities	87
Playing online games	67
General Internet surfing or web browsing	61
Listening to or downloading music	44
Chat rooms, forums or instant messaging	33
Emailing	33
Watching or downloading AV content	28
Visiting news, sports or weather sites	27
Visiting or using social networking websites	23
Creating own online content	12
Using auction sites or Internet shopping	9
Making phone calls online	8
Other activities	5

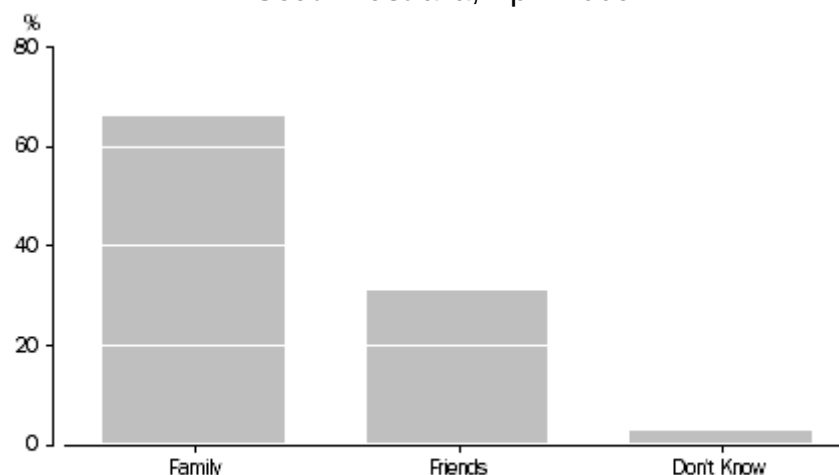
(a) Children aged 5-14 years

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no.8146.0)

## Children's Use of Mobile Phones

In April 2009, 31% (60,000) of South Australian children aged 5-14 years owned a mobile phone, the same as the national proportion. Two thirds (66%) of children in South Australia with a mobile phone primarily used their mobile phone to contact family, whilst most of the remaining child population use their mobile phone mainly to contact friends.

### CHILDREN'S USE OF MOBILE PHONES(a), Mobile used more to contact family or friends - South Australia, April 2009



(a) Children aged 5-14 years

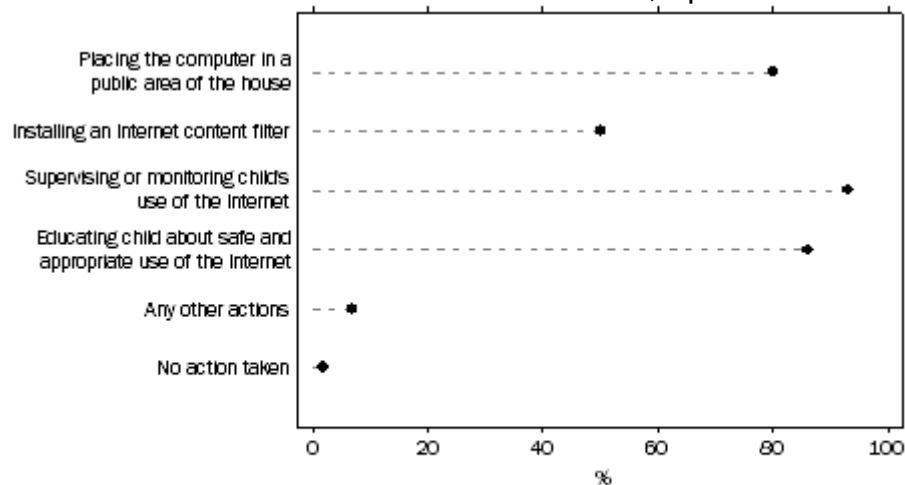
Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

## Protection of Children Using the Internet and Mobile Phones

The internet offers an exciting world of experiences for children. It can be entertaining, educational and rewarding. However, using the internet involves risks and challenges with children potentially exposed to content that is sexually explicit, violent, prohibited or even illegal. Other risks include contact with strangers or cyber bullying. Similarly, mobile phone ownership by children has taken schoolyard bullying to new levels, with victims potentially exposed to persistent taunts and abuse. Parents are therefore encouraged to take an active role in talking with their children about the risks associated with the internet ([Stay Smart Online](#)) and mobile phone use.

In April 2009, nearly all South Australian households had taken some precautions to protect children from inappropriate actions on the internet. Supervision or monitoring a child's use of the internet was the most common action taken for child safety or security at home (93%), followed by educating the child about safe and appropriate use of the internet (86%), and placing the computer in a public area of the house (80%).

**CHILDREN'S USE OF THE INTERNET(a),** Actions taken for personal safety or security in internet use at home - South Australia, April 2009

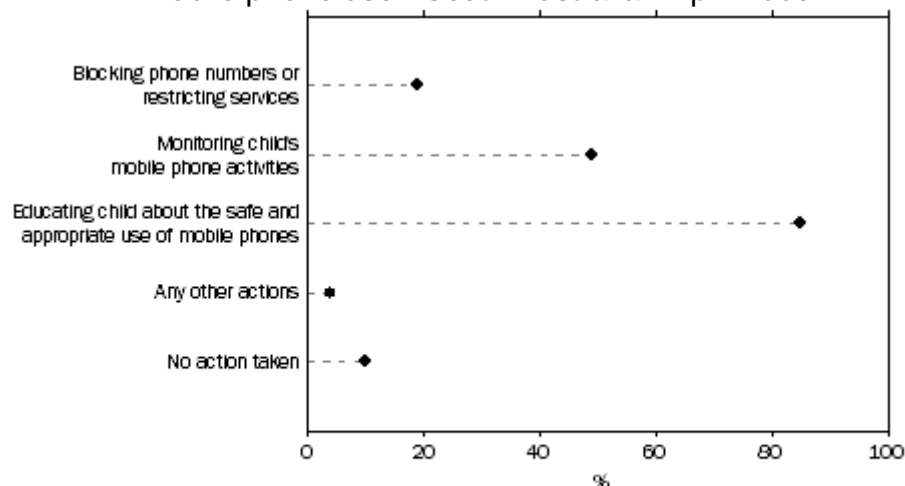


(a) Children aged 5-14 years

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

Similarly, most South Australian families (90%) took some action for the personal safety of the child user of mobile phones. The most common method is to educate their child about the safe and appropriate use of the mobile phone (85%), while about half (49%) monitor their child's mobile phone activity. Only 2% of parents reported that their child had a personal safety or security problem with their mobile phone.

**CHILDREN'S USE OF MOBILE PHONES(a),** Actions taken for personal safety or security in mobile phone use - South Australia - April 2009



(a) Children aged 5-14 years

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

Both the Australian Government ([Stay Smart Online](#)) and the South Australian Government ([Information Economy](#)) recognise online safety and security are issues for the community and provide useful information on their respective web sites. Advice includes how to secure

your computer online, cyber security awareness for school students, and resources for parents to help protect their children online.

## Summary

Household access to computers and the internet in South Australia has steadily increased over the last decade. However, South Australia still has one of the lowest proportions of household broadband access of all states and territories. Seventy one percent of South Australian children had access to the internet at school, and 69% had access to the internet at home. For children who accessed the internet at home, 42% accessed the internet for 2 hours or less per week, and 18% accessed the internet more than 10 hours each week. Furthermore, the likelihood of children accessing the internet at home increased with age.

Children's use of the internet at home was predominantly for educational activities, playing games, general web browsing and communication (email and instant messaging). Of the children who used the internet for chatrooms, forums or instant messaging, nearly three quarters were aged 12-14 years, with more girls engaged in these activities than boys (55% and 45% respectively).

Thirty one percent of South Australian children aged 5-14 years owned a mobile phone in April 2009. Two thirds of children with a mobile phone mainly used it to contact family.

Households were generally aware of the risks associated with children using these technologies and at least 90% took precautions such as educating and supervising their child.

The South Australian and Australian governments provide valuable online resources to assist parents and children with their safety in using mobile phones and the internet.

## References

ABS, Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

ABS, Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2009 (cat. no. 4901.0)

Australian Government, Stay Smart Online

Australian Government 2009, Australia in the Digital Economy: Report 2 - Online Participation

Government of South Australia, Information Economy

Government of South Australia 2007, South Australia's Strategic Plan